

THE TIMES.

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JULY.

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This Date in History—July 9.

1683—Battle of Sempach: Arnold von Winkelried "made way for liberty" and secured the independence of Switzerland.

1700—Pierre Lemoine, Sieur d'Iberville, founder of Louisiana, died in Cuba; born 1661.

1842—Washington Allston, painter, died at Cambridge, Mass.; born in South Carolina 1795.

1850—Zachary Taylor, twelfth president, died in office; born 1784. Taylor was a soldier president. While a young man he served as captain against the Indians during the 1812 war. He also fought against Black Hawk and the Seminoles. When the government decided to interfere in the dispute about the Texas border, Taylor was sent with an army into the territory claimed by Mexico. He was attacked and not only defended his ground, but carried "the war into Africa" and won some thundering victories on Mexican soil. The volunteer soldiers idolized old "Rough and Ready," and the war left him the most popular leader in the army.

1860—General Clinton B. Fisk, eminent soldier, Methodist and former Prohibition candidate for president, died in New York; born 1828.

1866—David A. Daboll, publisher of Daboll's Almanac, died at New London, Conn.; born 1818.

The Republicans call McKinley the advance agent of prosperity, but they seem to forget that the show never arrives till the advance agent has gone.

Florida Times-Union.

General Lee's body servants are beginning to die off, and for the next fifty years or more, as in the case of General Washington, one or more of them will perish annually at a greatly advanced age.

Jerry Simpson, the "bookless" statesman of Kansas, says the Populists will support Teller or Sibley for President, but will not endorse Bland, who is such a Democrat as they cannot support.

What the Chicago convention will do in the matter, however, has yet to be determined.

South Carolina's delegates have decided to vote for Teller for President on the first ballot and in the present condition of affairs in the Chicago convention it would not be a great surprise if the Colorado silver Senator received enough votes to nominate him.

Bland still leads all the Presidential candidates at Chicago, but the gold men, while not able to nominate a man of their views, can make a combination on a less prominent and pronounced advocate of free coinage and thus defeat the choice of the majority of the silver men. The situation as yet is decidedly uncertain, to say the least.

The record of the Richmond police during the Confederate reunion was an excellent one. Crooks from all parts of the country flocked to the State capital, but the detective force was so well organized that though quite a number of arrests were made, the damage done by thieves amounted practically to nothing. Richmond police officers have won a national reputation for shrewdness and efficiency.

Mr. Hobart, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, at least has the merit of straight-forwardness. In his speech to the committee who notified him of his nomination, he accepted the platform without qualification or evasion, and was particularly plain-spoken as to his endorsement of the gold standard, which was in marked contrast to the wordy speech of Major McKinley, remarkable much more for what he did not say than for the views expressed.

THE COUNCIL'S NEW PRESIDENT.

The City Council is to be congratulated on having finally broken the deadlock in the matter of electing a president of that body. While all have a right to a preference in the selection of officers, and showed commendable fidelity in standing by their favorite, it was evident that as long as no election was arrived at that public interests would remain unsettled, and the proper working of municipal matters to a certain extent be interfered with. Now, however, that an agreement has been reached, it is hoped all past differences will be buried, and that the affairs of the city will move on without friction or disagreement.

In Mr. Andrews as president, the Council will have a presiding officer well acquainted, from long membership of that body, with all the details of the city's business, and well qualified for the duties of the position. His sound common sense, conservatism and fairness will have a full opportunity for proper employment, and, with no disposition to disparage the claims of anyone else, it is not saying too much

to predict that he will make an excellent presiding officer. The affairs of the city at this time require care and judgment in their management, and it is hoped that harmony and zeal for the public interest will be the leading characteristics of the present Council, who will enter upon their duties with the best wishes of the people for the complete success of all their efforts to promote the welfare of the city.

NEW ENGLAND FALLS BEHIND.

The recent death of Harriet Beecher Stowe gives prominence to the fact that New England is no longer the center of American literature.

For a period of more than forty years, extending from 1820 until the outbreak of the late war, nearly all the books published in this country emanated from New England. The honors were equally divided between Cambridge and Concord, while other places came in for a liberal share of recognition.

Longfellow, Holmes and Lowell resided at Cambridge, where the greater part of their literary work was done; while Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau and the Alcotts were all residents of Concord. Boston was also the home of quite a large number of celebrities.

Since the war, however, the achievements of New England have fallen short of the ante-bellum period. It is not to be denied that she has some distinguished writers left. The talents of these gifted men still command for New England a high place in the world's literature, but they do not give her that exalted prestige which she enjoyed during the first part of the century.

This is due to the fact that culture is no more generally diffused. Institutions of learning are not restricted to the narrow limit of New England. The empire of thought is growing daily wider and wider and American literature has ceased to be provincial. It no longer borrows the language nor reflects the peculiarities of any one particular section, but is broadly national.

Southern writers are rapidly coming to the front and the day is not far distant, in the opinion of many thoughtful observers, when the South will take the position in American literature which was formerly occupied by New England.—Atlanta Constitution.

BETTER THAN MONEY.

In the midst of political conventions and the discussion of the financial question, it is refreshing to reflect that the mind of the people is not entirely absorbed with the sordid things of earth.

Richmond has just had the greatest Confederate reunion ever known—a season of good fellowship, when the hearts of the people were filled with love, when hospitality ruled supreme and when orators appealed not in vain to the higher and nobler nature.

Then came the Fourth of July with its patriotic celebrations, and we were deeply touched when a crowd of gay people at Old Point Comfort, people from every section of the country, arose as one man and stood with head uncovered as the post band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Now comes the great gathering of the Christian Endeavorers at the national capital, where thousands and tens of thousands of young people will meet in conference and sing the hymns of praise and lift up their voices in prayer to the great God of the universe and take counsel together to the end that they may promote the cause of religion throughout the land.

All of which goes to show that mankind is not altogether sordid, and that there are greater things in the world than money and the money question.—Richmond State.

SECOND OFFER WITHDRAWN.

Charles Broadway Rouse, the great Virginia philanthropist, acting on the advice of the committee of the board of trustees, has withdrawn his offer of \$500,000 towards the erection of the Southern Battle Abbey at Washington; but the offer of \$100,000 for the erection of the abbey in any Southern city, provided a like sum be subscribed by the people of this section, still holds good, and it is understood that Mr. Rouse will duplicate any additional amount subscribed over that sum. The chief competitors for the building among Southern cities are Richmond, Nashville, Atlanta and New Orleans, although it was shown at the late reunion that the great majority of Confederate veterans desire to have the memorial erected at Richmond. The claims of the last named city to the honor are much greater than those of any other in the South; but in this matter as in many other important things money will talk, and as New Orleans and Atlanta will enter the contest regardless of expense, the only way to insure its erection at Richmond will be for the friends of that city, wherever residing, to do all they can to add to the Confederate capital's fund. It would be a grand thing for Richmond and for Virginia to add a battle abbey costing half a million dollars to the other memorials of the lost cause and its heroes in that city.

Yost-Forrer Co. sell lawn mowers.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." The Sterling wheel fills the bill. Yost-Forrer Co. sell it.

Or \$80 in Cash!

If you win the Cleveland \$100 Bicycle and don't want to use it the Roanoke Cycle Co. will give \$80 in cash for it.

Ticket with every 50c purchase.

Hats, Shoes, Furnishings

A Tailoring Department That Fits.

GILKESON & TAYLOR,

Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.

GOLD BUG DELEGATES UNSEATED

(continued from first page.)

gold delegation from Michigan was a most outrageous wrong, which the convention should right. Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, also came to the defense of the committee.

He made a careful review of the facts to show that the will of the Democrats of Michigan did not prevail in the State convention. Four hundred and twenty-four of the 783 delegates to that convention, he said, were instructed for free silver. He described the alleged methods pursued by the administration's agents to override this expressed will of the people and declared that they were under instructions to carry Michigan for "gold and the administration."

Senator Grady, of New York, was just beginning to be listened to when the thread of his argument was harshly interrupted by the first fight of the convention. It started over in front of the press stand to the left of the platform where a stalwart policeman, through mistaken diligence pounced upon a delegate from Illinois, who was attempting to enter the section allotted to the delegates.

People climbed to their chairs everywhere, and a small row seemed on hand until the chairman pressed the button, which signalled the band to play.

Senator Grady coolly paced the platform with hands in his trousers' pockets while the band played, and when he could make himself heard, remarked that he never had been able to speak in a convention without starting a fight.

Ex-Congressman Woodcock, of Michigan, a sandy haired man, with a straw colored moustache and imperial, concluded the debate in behalf of the minority. Delegate O'Donnell, of Colorado, performed the same office for the majority. Just before Mr. O'Donnell's speaking, one hundred Bland boomers came in and created an enthusiastic demonstration.

At the conclusion of O'Donnell's speech amid loud cries of "Vote, Vote" from the impatient crowd, Chairman Daniel put the question first on the adoption of the minority report to confirm the sitting delegations in their title to the seats. The roll was called and three votes were cast for silver from Massachusetts, one from Maryland. New York cast 73 votes for gold, and then pandemonium seemed to break loose. The gold crowd cheered and shouted, the demonstration lasting eighteen minutes. Altdorf tried to command attention, but without avail.

The sergeant-at-arms had been wildly waving his arms for five minutes. As the tumult died away, he was able to make an impression. "The chairman," he shouted, "desires to make a statement, and I am sure this Democratic convention will listen to him." Senator Daniel, who had been facing the arena with set lips and folded arms, stretched out his hand. He said:

"I shall direct the secretary to stop proceedings in this convention until order is restored," and then he sat down in his chair and folded his arms again. The roll call was finally completed and the vote was announced: 558 noses, 368 eyes, 3 not voting, 1 absent. Its announcement set the convention afire with another tremendous flame. The silver men had their turn in earnest.

The scene showed plainly the complexity of the assembly, for this time the delegates were the shouters and the galleries remained silent except in scattered places. Down in the square arena in the center of the building the delegations of silver States were massed on their chairs in solid blocks and so large was their majority that the whole official space seemed to be a shout.

After nineteen minutes, one minute more than the gold cheering, the silver men were satisfied.

When order was restored then the majority report, which changed the Michigan delegation from gold to silver, was adopted without division. The report of the committee on permanent organization was called for, and Delegate Finley, of Ohio, its chairman, made his way to the stage and read the list of permanent officers selected, which was headed by Senator White, of California, for chairman, and Thomas J. Cogan, of Ohio, for secretary.

Mr. White presided over the St. Louis convention of 1888 and made an incident officer. His speech to-night was brief.

Then came the inevitable gavel presentation. It was made by W. A. Clark, of Montana. It was a handsome silver mallet, given in the name of the greatest State in the Union, Mr. Clark said.

The motion for adjournment until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning was made at half past nine and carried and the spectators poured out.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR TELLER.

South Carolina has decided to vote for Teller on the first ballot for President.

TENNESSEE FOR BLAND.

The Bland boom has gained an important accession in the twenty-four votes of Tennessee, which will be cast for the Missouri candidate on the first ballot and until the delegates decide, it is seen fit, in the event of a tie, to cast, to take up another man. The decision to support Bland, was made at a

meeting of the delegation held at a late hour last night.

MICHIGAN SILVER CONTESTANTS SEATED.

The sub-committee on credentials has voted to seat the silver contestants from the Fourth and Ninth Michigan districts. Hill offered resolution in sub-committee on resolutions endorsing Cleveland, which, on motion of Tillman, was tabled by a vote of 29 to 17. Senator White says the convention will not reach a ballot for President to-night.

JERRY SIMPSON'S VIEWS.

Chicago, July 8.—Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, one of the best known Populists in the country, talked to the Associated Press on candidates. He said if the Democrats will nominate Teller, of Colorado, or Sibley, of Pennsylvania, the Populist convention will ratify the nomination. "They will not ratify the nomination of Bland if it is made. Teller is a national man. Sibley is a very liberal Democrat with a consistent record for silver, but Bland is such a Democrat as we cannot support. To ratify him would be to give up our party organization."

HIS STEADFAST FRIENDS.

The South Carolina Delegation Will Stick to Teller.

Chicago, July 8.—Gov. Evans, of South Carolina, says that it is probable that the eighteen votes from his State will be cast for Teller on the first ballot and that hereafter as long as there is any chance of electing the Colorado Senator, Gov. Evans says:

"If the gold delegates from the East carry out their declared intention of electing Bland, I am in favor of declaring them no longer members of the convention and turning them out."

"Such action would be a virtual repudiation of the platform and a notice of opposition to the choice of the silver people. In such a contingency, Senator Teller would be the man upon which all the silverites, regardless of party affiliations, would unite next November."

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

The Result of the Various Games Briefly Given.

Cincinnati 3 runs, 8 hits, 0 errors; Philadelphia 2 runs, 5 hits, 1 error.

AT ST. LOUIS.

New York 5 runs, 12 hits, 1 error; St. Louis 3 runs, 7 hits, 4 errors. Batteries: Meekin and Zearfos; Breitenstein and McFarland.

AT PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh 19 runs, 22 hits, 2 errors; Washington 9 runs, 5 hits, 6 errors.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland 6 runs, 13 hits, 3 errors; Brooklyn 11 runs, 16 hits, 0 errors.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago 13 runs, 15 hits, 3 errors; Baltimore 15 runs, 18 hits, 3 errors. Batteries: Briggs, Friend and Donohue; McMahon and Clarke.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville 10 runs, 12 hits, 1 error; Batteries: Fraser and Dexter; Nichols and Tenney.

In the vicinity of Boquet, Westmoreland county, Pa., almost any one can tell you how to cure a lame back or stiff neck. They dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it to the affected parts and in one or two days the trouble has disappeared. This same treatment will probably cure a pain in the side or chest. Mr. E. M. Frye, a prominent merchant of Boquet, speaks very highly of Pain Balm, and his recommendations have had much to do with making it popular there. For sale by the Chas. Lyle Drug Co.

Ice cream soda 5 cents glass at Catog-ni's.

More

Medicinal value in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other preparation.

More skill is required, more care taken, more expense incurred in its manufacture.

More it costs the proprietor and the dealer but it costs the consumer less, as he gets more doses for his money.

More curative power is secured by its peculiar combination, proportion and process, which make it peculiar to itself.

More people are employed and more space occupied in its Laboratory than any other.

More wonderful cures effected and more testimonials received than by any other.

More sales and more increase year by year are reported by druggists.

More people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today than any other, and more are cured and still more reasons might be given why you should take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1 per bottle. Hood's Pills. Cures all Liver Ills and Sick Headache, 25 cents.

July Clearance Sale!

THIS MONTH We are anxious to dispose of all our Summer Clothing; consequently have cut prices to make them move.

Genuine Crash Suits, \$4.00.
Childrens' Wash Suits, 40c and 75c, reduced from 50c and \$1.
Genuine Duck Trousers, \$1.00.
During this sale choice of Men's Light Colored Suits \$6.50—were \$8, \$10, \$12.
Great Bargains in Boys' and Childrens' Suits.
STRAW HATS AT COST.

THE SQUARE DEALERS:

Philadelphia One Price Clothing House.

PLASTERED WITH TAXES.

Englishmen Pay For Birth, Marriage, Death, Food, Shelter and Other Things.

There are inhabited house duties, income tax, land tax, probate tax, legacy duty, succession duty, estate duty, birth and death certificates, marriage licenses, licenses for certain businesses and duties on certain manufactures. Locomotion is taxed—carriages, cabs and omnibuses all requiring licenses—and even the trains pay a railway duty on first and second class passengers. In the matter of liquors, beer and spirits incur both duties and licenses. Wine, tea and coffee pay a customs duty, and for water there is the rate. Dried fruits are subject to customs duties. Licenses are required for the use of armorial bearings on carriages, plate, jewelry and notepaper, for the sale of patent medicines and keeping male servants—Susan, in her neat cap and apron, however, is duty free, "for which relief, much thanks," as Hamlet says. Dogs, little and big, we all know, are taxed.

Tobacco is doubly taxed, there being a manufacturing duty and a retail license. The vendors of jewelry containing a certain proportion of the precious metals must be armed with a gold or silver plate license. One must not shoot game or sell it without special license, and to blaze away at the humble sparrow entails a gun tax. An endeavor to "lighten our darkness" involves the gas rate. Uncle who receives family plate or jewelry in pledge has to be provided with both pawnbroker and plate certificates. The clergy are entitled to certain fees for the burial of their parishioners. When the burial is in a cemetery, the chaplain attached to it performs the service. After paying his salary the established ministers collect the balance of the fees for themselves, thus levying a tax on every corpse in their parishes. Thus the poor man is hemmed in on all sides by taxation. Birth, marriage, death, food, habitation—all make separate revenue demands upon him.—Chambers' Journal.

A Battle in the Sea.

It was in the year 1870. The good old ship Richard M. Manles, Captain John C. Deas, homeward bound from the East Indies, was crossing the Indian ocean, bowling along at some eight knots with a good southeast trade wind, deeply laden with Java sugar. I chanced to go on deck just as the sun was rising. I heard a sort of a groan on my weather quarter, and casting my eyes in that direction I beheld a monster whale not 100 yards away. It made a breach almost clear from the water, spouting blood and water, and at the same time a thrasher, a fish resembling a large porpoise, leaped into the air and came down with tremendous force on the whale's back before the whale went under. This operation was performed three times.

It was evidently a battle between a swordfish and thrasher on one side and a whale on the other. The swordfish would evidently come up under the whale and stab him; the whale would make a breach out of the water, the thrasher would make a leap out at the same time and come down on the whale's back, and the last seen of them the battle was not favorable to the whale. The fight was not strictly according to the Queensberry rules, and no policeman there to stop the fight. I presume they fought to a finish. As the palmist has said, "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters, these see the works of the Lord and his wonders in the deep."—Springfield Republican.

To Be Noted by Engaged People.

To the president of the Camera club belongs the credit of having put forward quite the most interesting suggestion yet offered on the subject of the general utilization of the Roentgen rays. His proposal is the eminently practical one that all engaged couples should exchange photographs taken by the new process in order that they may be mutually satisfied that they are undertaking a sound matrimonial investment from the personal point of view. Furnished with cartes de visite of each other's skeleton, they will be assured against any danger of making harrowing discoveries of physical deficiencies or imitation limbs when it is too late to withdraw from the bargain. But there would, of course, have to be a proviso that any information so obtained should be held sacred in the event of the engagement being broken off.—London World.

A Family Blessing.

"My husband was a dyspeptic when I married him."
"That must have been a great affliction to you!"
"On the contrary, it was a blessing. He never alludes to his mother's cooking."—Detroit Free Press.

Women have worn corsets from the earliest times. The mummy of the Egyptian princess who lived 2,000 years before Christ was discovered in 1872, and round the waist was a contrivance closely resembling the modern corset.

Whatever situation in life you ever wish or propose for yourself, acquire a clear and lucid idea of the inconveniences attending it.—Shenstone.

Natives of Alabama are called "Lizards," from the abundance of these creatures along the streams.

THE ALHAMBRA.

Its Real Beauty Is Felt Only When It Is Seen In All Its Varying Aspects.

I know the happy time has passed when the stranger is offered an apartment in the palace. Probably Washington Irving himself nowadays would have to put up in the hotel of his own name instead of the rooms of the fair Elizabeth of Parma. Gautier, I do not believe, would have a chance to wrap himself in his blanket and sleep a single night in the open Court of Lions or the Hall of the Two Sisters, dreaming of the harem and its beauties who had slept there so many ages before him. But by day, at least, we too, can boast that in our castle of memory once our home was the Alhambra. It was easily managed. We had but to ask, and we got a ticket. This was supposed to enable us to pursue our studies, and, in proof of our claim to it, J. would start out in the morning with such an imposing assortment of sketch blocks, stools and ink bottles that the ever advertised gypsy king was always at our heels to assure us that he had been Fortuny's model and Regnault's.

I, for my part, bought from the guides the book which Senor Contreras has written about the Alhambra, and I carried Gautier and Irving with me wherever I went. But, for all this parade, our most serious study during the first days was to adapt courts and gardens to the passing hours. And why not? More than half a century ago was not Washington Irving afraid that the place had been already too well described to stand still another description? Has not its every story been told, its every ballad sung? Has it not been sketched and painted and "taken," until the guide will tell you glibly how Fortuny used this for background, and that Regnault, down to the choice of the last stray amateur to come, with his irrepressible kodak? Besides, ours really was the true way to study the Alhambra to get to understand its loveliness. It is no better than a museum, and a very empty one, as melancholy a show place as the Roman Forum, when you follow the guide, stopping, as he bids you, to whisper for an echo, or to receive a sprig of myrtle, or to see on the pavement the freshly rubbed in blood of the Abencerages.

Ah, what secrets I could tell of the Alhambra to archaeologist or architect, busy deciphering inscriptions and measuring arches! It is no better than a labeled specimen. Its real beauty is not felt until you come to know just how each room, each arcade, each wall space, looks when drenched with sunlight; just how its effects change when the shadows fall upon it; just at what moment a latticed window opens upon the coolest prospect or a lofty hall is most soothing refuge from the heat.—Elizabeth Robins Pennell in Century.

Some Thimbling.

Six thimbles and two peas in the hands of a ring of skilled professionals do not leave much chance for outsiders, however smart and wide awake they may think themselves. Not only do the insiders have the concoction of the various companies and the fixing of their original capitalization, which practically determines their future value, but they have the entire management of them. They can decide which of the half dozen is to pay the big dividends and which are to draw blanks. They have all the initiative, do all the manipulating and can arrange every new scheme to suit themselves. They might even strip a company of its assets and reduce it to an empty husk before the shareholders could interfere to prevent them. The proprietary or parent company is in that respect most at their mercy. Say that it starts with many claims to develop—a thousand it may be—and that it divides them up among four or five working companies.

The usual course is to receive, in payment of the claims, an agreed number of the subcompany's shares. These pass into the treasury of the parent company, but there is no obligation on the directors to keep them longer than they please and no guarantee to the shareholders that they will be kept. They may be sold, pledged, exchanged or put in trust as the pleasure of the directors, who have ignorantly proxies enough, to give them complete control.

Complete Letter- Writers.

One of the earliest of these "guides," dated 1815, was styled "A President For Young Penmen." It was advertised as full of variety, delight and pleasure. The former quality it undoubtedly possessed, as with is seen from the following headings. There is "A letter from a friend to a fantastical, conceited madcap." "A lying letter to a clamorous gentleman," with a "lying" answer to the same, which must have relieved the feelings of the writer; also a "Melancholy, discontented letter upon the frowne of a kinsman," and, as a variation, "A kind of quarrelsome letter upon a frowne of a friend."

"A letter to an 'unkle to borrow a horse,'" strikes one as being of more practical value than all the rest put together, and infinitely to be preferred, as a model, to the epistle of "Miss Molly Smith to her cousin, giving her an account of a very remarkable instance of envy in one of her acquaintances, who lived in the city of York." How a distracted scribe was to get help or comfort from Miss Molly Smith is more than we are prepared to say.